

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by  
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety  
and the U.S. Department of Labor



## Construction Industry 2001 Report

### Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

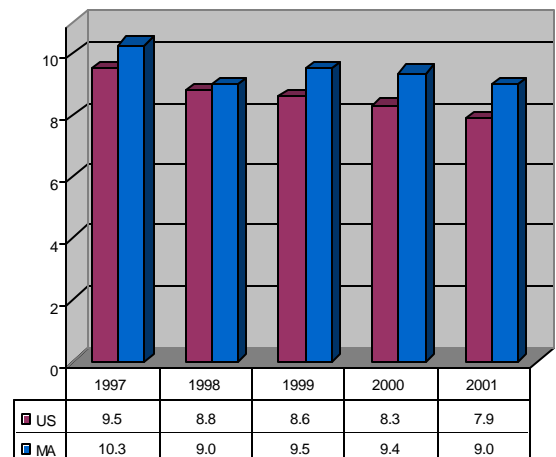
- ♦ Construction laborers
- ♦ Carpenters
- ♦ Brickmasons and stonemasons
- ♦ Roofers
- ♦ Sheet metal workers
- ♦ Electricians
- ♦ Residential builders
- ♦ Commercial builders
- ♦ Welders and cutters
- ♦ Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters
- ♦ Drywall installers
- ♦ Demolition workers
- ♦ Excavators

Includes Standard Industrial  
Classification codes 15-17

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304  
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105  
MA 2001 Construction Employment:  
136,700<sup>2</sup>

### Incidence Rates

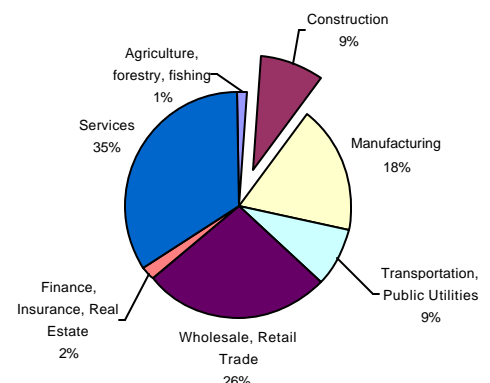
Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1997-2001



- The incidence rates in MA have steadily declined from 1999 to 2001
- MA rates are slightly higher than National rates

### Injury and Illness Numbers

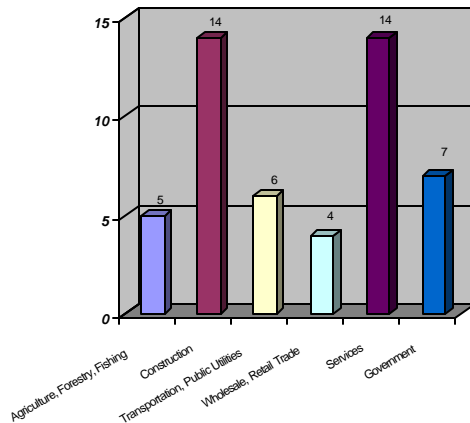
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Construction industry made up 9% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 11,200

# Fatality Data

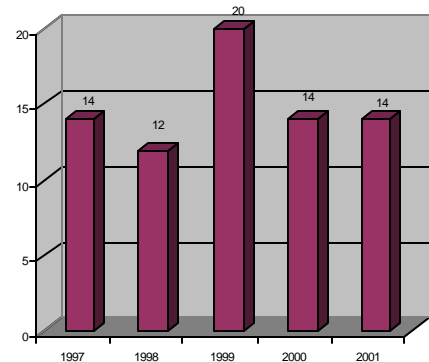
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- The Construction Industry represented 14 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities remained constant at 14 in the Construction industry from 2000 to 2001

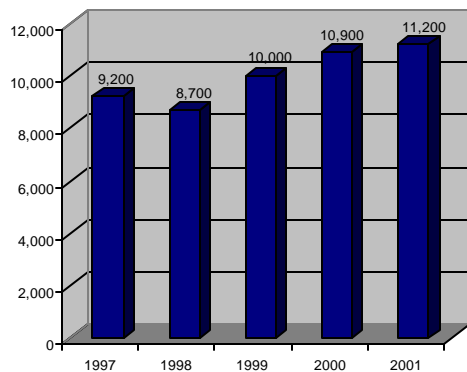
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.  
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Construction, 1997-2001



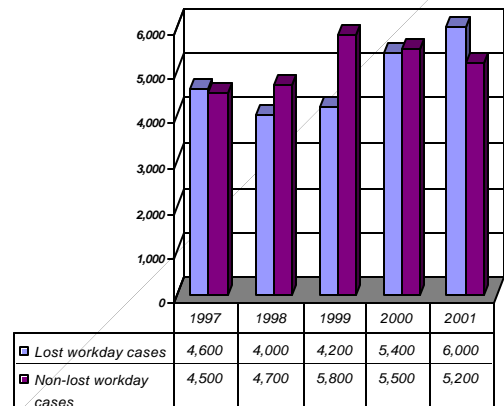
# Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA increased by about 300 in the Construction industry from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 600 more lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 300 fewer non-lost work day cases

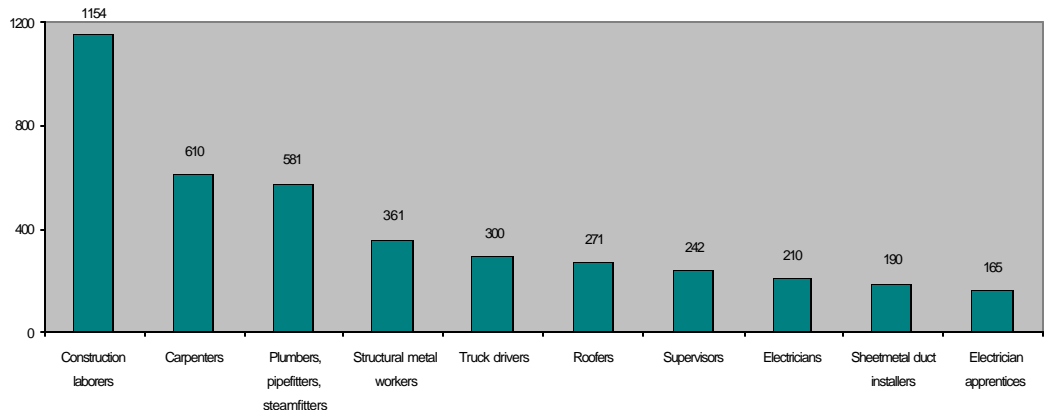
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday<sup>3</sup> v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1997-2001



# Occupation Data

Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Construction, 2001

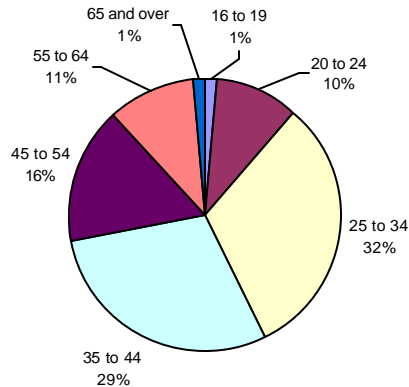
- Laborers and carpenters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Construction industry in 2001, followed by Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters



# Case & Demographic Data

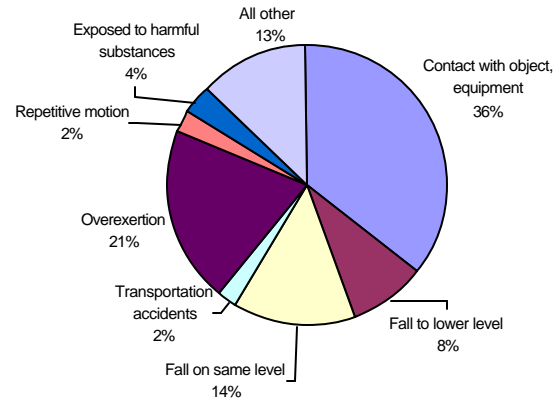
## Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Construction, 2001



## Event or Exposure

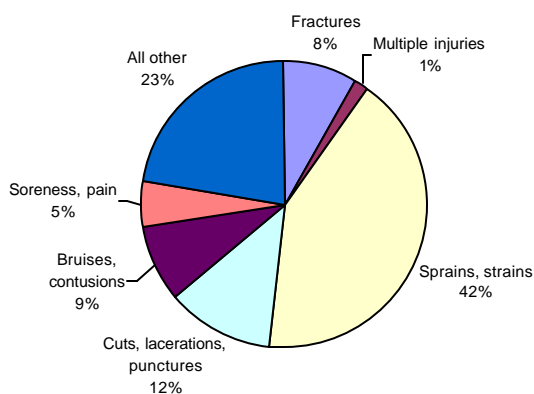
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Construction, 2001



- Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Construction industry in 2001
- Contact with objects or equipment and overexertion were the highest causes of nonfatal injury and illness in 2001
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
- Injuries and illnesses to the upper and lower extremities made up almost half of the total injuries and illnesses in the Construction industry in 2001

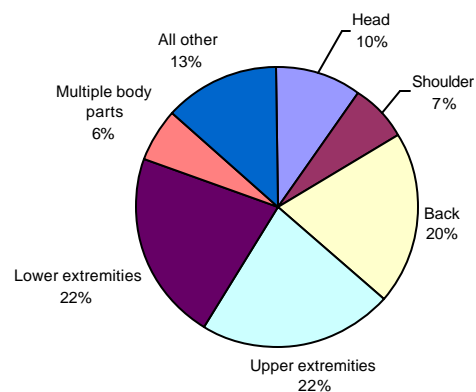
## Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Construction, 2001



## Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Construction, 2001



<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

# Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

## 2001 Report: Construction Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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